

AusVELS 9.0-

- Students will be able to use Pythagoras' Theorem to calculate the length of the hypotenuse
- Students will be able to use Pythagoras' Theorem to calculate the length of a side other than the hypotenuse

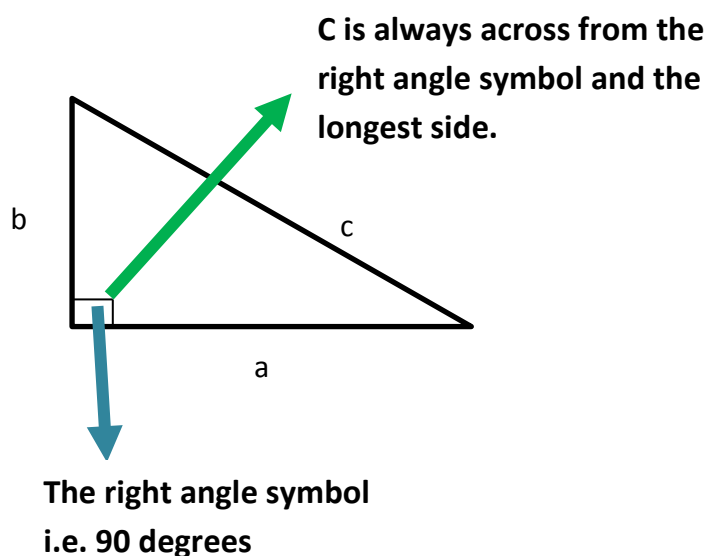
Pythagoras

Pythagoras is used to solve right angle triangles.

Pythagoras theorem is: $c^2 = b^2 + a^2$

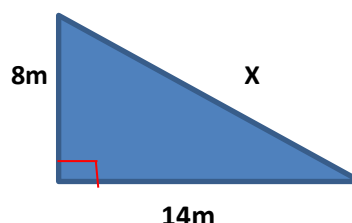
Note: The legs of the triangle are called a and b and these can be any side (except of course the longest side) of the triangle

C is always across from the right angle symbol and the longest side.



Task:

Find the length of the hypotenuse.

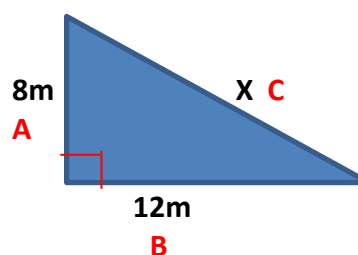


Step 1:

Label the sides of the triangle.

C – Is the letter given to represent the hypotenuse

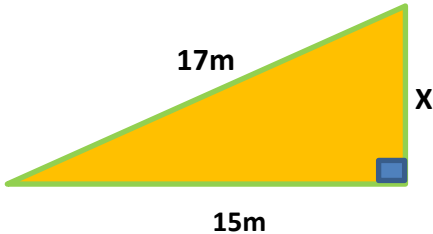
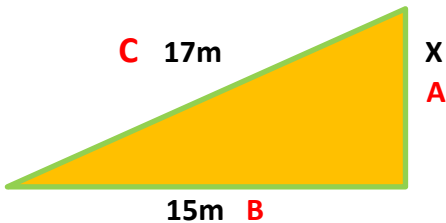
We know that X is the hypotenuse because it is opposite the right angle symbol. Therefore X is represented by the letter C.



Step 2:

Substitute the known values into the standard Pythagoras formula.

Let $a = 8m$ and $b = 14$
 $c^2 = 12^2 + 8^2$

Step 3:	Write in factor form and simplify	$c^2 = 12 \times 12 + 8 \times 8$ $c^2 = 12 \times 12 + 8 \times 8$ $c^2 = 144 + 64$ $c^2 = 208$
Step 4:	<p>We have determined that $c^2 = 260$</p> <p>We want C not C^2. To get $c^2 = c$ we need to apply the square root. What we do on one side we must also do on the other side</p>	$c^2 = 208$ $\sqrt{c^2} = \sqrt{208}$ C = 14.4m
Task	<p>Task: Find the length of the short side.</p> <p>When finding the short side use the short side formula; $a^2 = c^2 - b^2$</p>	
Step 1:	<p>Label the sides of the triangle</p> <p>ALWAYS label the unknown side as A</p>	
Step 2:	Substitute the known values into the SHORT SIDE FORMULA	<p>Let $c = 17$ and let $b = 15m$</p> $a^2 = c^2 - b^2$ $a^2 = 17^2 - 15^2$
Step 3:	Expand the known values to factor form then simplify	$a^2 = 17 \times 17 - 15 \times 15$ $a^2 = 289 - 225$
Step 4:	Now subtract the values	$a^2 = 64$
Step 5:	Apply square root to both sides to find a.	$\sqrt{a^2} = \sqrt{64}$ $\sqrt{a^2} = \sqrt{64}$ a = 8

